



# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## DELAYING MANOEUVRES IN U.N. Vote On Aggressor Resolution May Be Further Stalled

### COMMENT

It is astonishing to find an outstanding personality like Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt compelled to urge America to comply with India's urgent request for 2,000,000 tons of wheat, on the basis of a long-term loan, to relieve India's desperate food emergency.

It is more than a month since the appeal was made, and other grave-matters have engaged much attention, but it is hard to believe that Congress leaders have been so petty to delay action as a punishment for India's inability to see eye to eye with the U.S. on the most appropriate method of ending Peking's intervention in Korea.

Washington's refusal to supply the 1,000,000 tons of grain Mr Nehru sought on his visit to America in October, 1949, was one of the most puzzling and short-sighted decisions in U.S. relations with New Delhi. Indians, with good reason, have never understood the factors which operated. This is an opportunity to erase the initial error and it is being unbelievably man-handled.

Supplies are available; transportation can be arranged. The only problem exercising Americans should be one of financing. India naturally would prefer a grant-in-aid. There should be no questions of politics and no conditions of any sort except for the obvious one of guarantees that the grain will reach the people for whom it is intended and not enrich Indian profiteers.

The fact that the United States and Mr Nehru are at odds on global policy should play no role in the transaction. The problem is a humanitarian one.

India's predicament is not the fault of politicians, although Congress has tended always to be over-optimistic about crop yields. But the agrarian problem is enormous and complicated and it will take many years to introduce adequate reforms. Last year, unfortunately, earthquakes, floods, locusts and droughts descended on India like the Biblical plague. Unless substantial outside help is forthcoming, the consequences could be disastrous.

### Fall From 23rd Floor

New York, Jan. 30.  
The famous dealer in relics of ancient civilisation, 83-year-old Dikram Kelekian, today fell or jumped from a window on the 23rd floor of the fashionable St. Moritz Hotel, where he had lived for 16 years.  
Kelekian was an authority on archaeological discoveries and also a pioneer in introducing the French mode school of painting to the United States.—United Press.

### COLD WAVE LASHING AMERICA

New York, Jan. 30.  
More than 20 people died here in America's worst cold wave of the winter.

The deaths were due to accidents on icy roads, exposure to cold, falls on ice and sleighing accidents. Hundreds suffered injuries.

The Weather Bureau held out little prospect of immediate relief from the cold.

Most of the United States was lashed today by the cold weather. A bitter wave crippled the central part of the country and it was warmer near the Arctic Circle in Canada than in many parts of the mid-continent.

For the second day in succession temperatures dropped far below zero in the Mid-West. One reading was 43 degrees below zero Centigrade. Temperatures were below freezing all the way to the Rio Grande Valley.

The cold threatened citrus and vegetables in the rich agricultural regions of the country.

There was a mounting death toll attributed to the cold and icy weather. Communications were disrupted in some areas because of ice-coated power lines.—Reuter.

### Algeria Coast Battering

Algiers, Jan. 30.  
A storm which swept Algeria and the Western Mediterranean, killing three people and almost completely destroying the small fishing port of Chiffalo, appeared to be blowing itself out today.

Fishing boats and seaside huts were wrecked all along the Algerian coast. A child was swept away by the flooded river Mazafran and two Algerian seamen were washed overboard from the cargo steamer Finis-terre north of the Balaeric Islands.

The Turkish steamer Emin was driven ashore and wrecked at Oran without loss of life.

Part of a school being built at Blida collapsed, and the main roads from Algiers to Roan and Bougie were cut off by floods. Crops were hit heavily by the floods and many places in Algiers were without electricity today.—Reuter.

## Rau Insists On Peking's "Desire For Peace"

Lake Success, Jan. 30.

The United Nations went into the last phase of its debate on the American demand to label Communist China as an aggressor, with last-ditch manoeuvres by the Soviet and Arab-Asian blocs to cause still another delay in the vote.

As the general debate concluded, Sir Benegal Rau, the chief Indian delegate, put before the Political Committee a fuller version of information "from highest sources in Peking" which, he said, carried assurance of a "desire for peace" and willingness to negotiate.

Mahmoud Fawzi Bey (Egypt) immediately asked the Committee to continue its debate to permit the delegates to comment on the information relayed by Sir Benegal.

Last speaker in the formal debate, the Russian delegate, Semyon Tsarapkin, introduced an amendment to the Arab-Asian Far Eastern resolution which invites Communist China to participate in a seven-power Far Eastern conference whose first business would be to arrange a cease-fire in Korea.

The Russian amendment would provide that the proposed conference would arrange a cease-fire first and then proceed to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, a settlement of Korea's internal problems by the Koreans themselves, and the "withdrawal of American forces" from Formosa.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) said that the Chinese Communist Government had been agreeable to discussing a cease-fire in Korea at the first meeting of the proposed seven-nation conference suggested in the Asian-Arab resolution.

**BRITISH DECISION**  
Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) told the Committee that following the Lebanese amendment to the American resolution branding Communist China an aggressor in Korea he had now been instructed by the British Government to vote for the American resolution.

Sir Gladwyn added that Britain would abstain on the Asian-Arab resolution suggesting a seven-power meeting on Korea.

Mr Lester Pearson (Canada) also announced support for the amended United States resolution and added that Canada would also abstain on the Arab-Asian proposal.

M. Semyon Tsarapkin (Russia) resumed his attack on the United States resolution.

He declared that the resolution was "designed to widen even further the scope of the war".

Like the Polish delegate, M. Katz Suchy, who had spoken in similar terms, M. Tsarapkin asserted that the United States had exposed itself as the opponent of a peaceful settlement by negotiation of the Korean and other Far Eastern problems.

**ADJOURNMENT VOTE**  
Both M. Tsarapkin and M. Katz Suchy requested a 24-hour delay in the voting by the Committee on the next step in Korea.

They made the request on the ground that they had not received instructions on the revised Asian-Arab proposal for a seven-power exploratory conference on the China-Korean problem to begin an agreement on a cease-fire in Korea.

The Committee voted 32-10, with 12 abstentions, against an adjournment.

The Polish and Soviet delegates were the last two listed speakers in the general debate on the United States proposal.

In the course of his speech today, M. Katz Suchy ranged widely over the whole Korean problem and answered several speeches made in favour of the United States proposal.

### No Clue On Dutch Govt

The Hague, Jan. 30.  
Dr Dirk Stikker, the Foreign Minister in the Dutch Government which resigned last week, went to Soestdijk Palace today to report to Queen Juliana on his efforts to form a new Cabinet.

He gave no indication that he had succeeded in his task, but it was assumed that if he had, he would be formally charged by the Queen to go ahead.

Observers believed that if Dr Stikker succeeded, he would base his Cabinet on our main planks — defence, finance, economic affairs and New Guinea.—Reuter.

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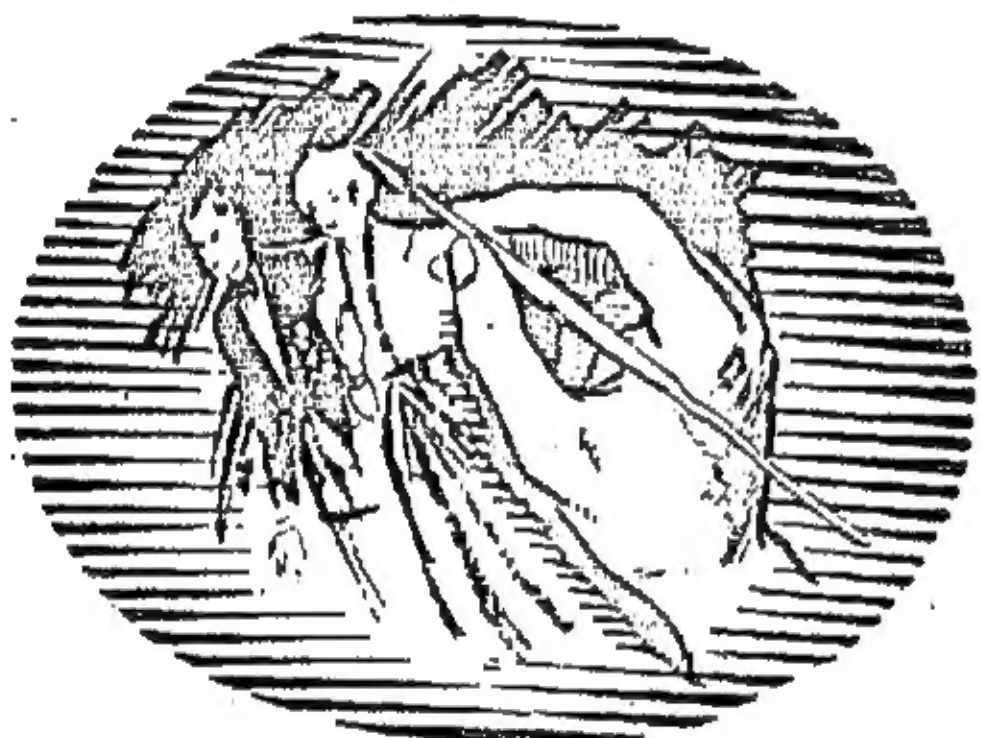
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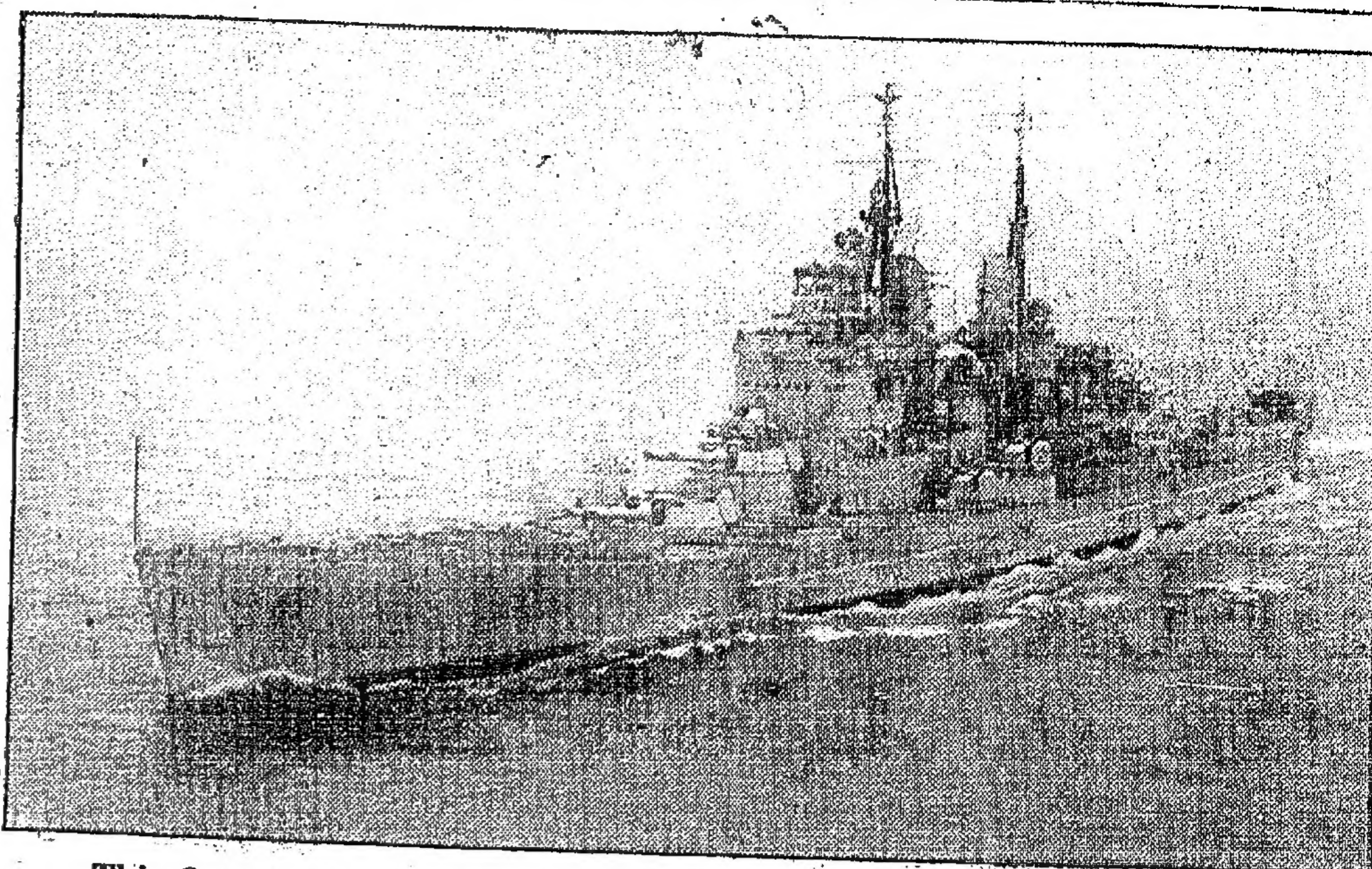
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This fine photograph of Britain's largest battleship, HMS Vanguard, was taken as she was steaming off the Isle of Wight on her way to the Mediterranean, where the British Home and Mediterranean Fleets will take part with the United States 6th Fleet in joint naval manoeuvres.—Central Press.

## BRITAIN LIKELY TO BRING BACK WARTIME CONTROLS IN ARMS PLAN

London, Jan. 30.

Britain's Defence Budget started to rise with the publication today of the £40 million Supplementary Estimates for the current year ending March 31—bringing the year's total to £820 million.

The Army asked for an extra £20 million and the Navy and Air Force for £10 million each. These Supplementary Estimates were proposed before the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, announced the new three-year £4,700 million re-armament plan.

The cost of sending troops to Korea is disclosed for the first time as £3,051,000.

The Navy will spend £6,650,000 on pay increases and £6 million on naval construction, modernisation and repair of Royal Dockyards machinery guns and other equipment. But it has gained £2,200,000 from the sale of the naval base at St John's, Newfoundland, to the Canadian Government.

Higher pay and re-engagement bounties account for £6,600,000 of the Supplementary Air Estimate.

### NEW CONTROLS

Britain will have to bring back many wartime controls to carry out her new £4,700 million arms programme, the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told the House of Commons today.

The Prime Minister meant to say this yesterday in his statement on the new defence drive but accidentally skipped over it while reading his speech.

Among the controls likely are:

- 1.—Compulsory direction of labour from civil work to the arms factories.

- 2.—Control of engagements—meaning that workers will not be allowed to quit their jobs without permission from the Ministry of Labour.

- 3.—Dilution of labour, allowing outsiders to enter skilled industries, particularly engineering.

### WOMEN WANTED

Authoritative quarters said after Mr Attlee's statement that these measures will not be operated more than is absolutely necessary. Wherever possible women will be asked to take up arms work or replace men in other jobs.

Mr Attlee also said today that factory and storage space would be requisitioned where necessary for the defence drive. Some less essential production, especially for the home market, would be reduced or stopped altogether.—Reuter.

## Europe More Important Than Asia

New York, Jan. 30.

The American Institute of Public Opinion reported today that nearly half of all Americans surveyed in a "Gallup poll" believe protecting Europe from "falling under Russian control" is more important than protecting Asia. The Institute said only nine percent believed Asia should have priority, while 49 percent favoured Europe. The remainder believed both were equally important or had no opinion.

Director George Gallup commented: "Since November, when the fighting hordes of Red China entered the Korean war, many Americans may have come to feel that Europe rather than Asia offers a battlefield better suited to us as an air and naval power."—United Press.

## Discussions On Eritrea

London, Jan. 30.

Senor E. Ma'ienzo, the United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea, began talks at the Foreign Office today on a Constitution for the former Italian colony.

The United Nations Assembly has decided that Eritrea should be an autonomous State federated with Ethiopia. Senor Matienzo's discussions will work out the legal, financial and constitutional problems of transferring the administration from Britain.

The British representatives at the talks were Brigadier Grenville Drew, the chief British Administrator, Mr James Bowker, the head of the Foreign Office's Eastern Department, and Mr Michael Stewart, of the African Department.—Reuter.

## Dismissed As Utter Fantasy

Paris, Jan. 30.

A French Foreign Office spokesman today dismissed as "utter fantasy" reports that Russia would propose non-aggression pacts to France and Italy.

French Foreign Office quarters thought that these rumours, current for some time in Northern Italy, had emanated from the Communist-sponsored Milan Partisans of Peace and were all part of a Communist attempt to divide the nations of Western Europe.—Reuter.

## Congress Hesitates To Aid India

Washington, Jan. 30.

Informed sources today predicted that the administration within a week would send Congress a formal request to give India \$200,000,000 to buy wheat and other grain here. They said State Department officials were working out final details.

While India requested "extended credit" of about \$200,000,000 to buy 2,000,000 tons for famine relief, State Department officials are reported to have decided it would be better to ask Congress to vote an outright gift of that amount.

The Department is understood to believe that India, with her indebtedness to the International Bank and her other dollar obligations, cannot be expected to mortgaze additional loans in anything like a reasonable period.

The mood of Congress is admitted to be a questionable factor now. Many Congressmen are willing to say privately that they favour the gift of grain to India on "humanitarian" grounds, but would be forced to oppose it on political grounds. They say their constituents, many of whom have relatives fighting in Korea, are opposed to any aid to New Delhi as long as the Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, continues to advocate trying to negotiate with the Chinese Communists.—United Press.



# NOT A FAIR WEATHER FRIEND

## French Premier's Pledge To U.S. Against Communism

### Listening Posts Behind Iron Curtain

Paris, Jan. 30.

United States diplomats from Iron Curtain Europe drafted cold war strategy plans here today and blueprinted an intensified propaganda drive to reach out across the closed frontiers of Soviet Russia and its satellites.

The heads of all United States diplomatic missions in Eastern and Central Europe met at the American Embassy here at the start of a three-day round-table conference with George Perkins, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

Informed sources said the subjects of the discussion include:

- (1) Whether the Soviet Union and its satellites seem set on war this year or in the near future, and where they are likely to strike.
- (2) How Western propaganda, particularly through Voice of America broadcasts, can strike across the iron curtain and counteract the "hate America" campaign.
- (3) What the United States can do to keep its diplomatic "listening posts" behind the iron curtain functioning in face of Communist attempts to suppress all information leakages to the West.

The State Department was reported particularly anxious to know whether Voice of America broadcasts in Russian, Polish, Czech and other Eastern European languages were being heard and talked about by the peoples of those countries.—United Press.

### Good Progress

London, Jan. 30.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, who is ill with pneumonia on one lung, continues to make good progress, it was announced tonight. He is nearly 70.—Reuter.



**UP SHE GOES!** — This giant Martin Mariner Navy patrol plane is being hoisted aboard the U.S.S. Curtiss, a large seaplane tender that keeps the Mariners flying on daily sector searches off the Korean coast. Lifting the 50,000-ton aircraft is routine work these days for the sailors aboard the Curtiss. The planes help destroy minefields at sea.

## France To Build Up Large Military Machine

Washington, Jan. 30.

The French Premier, M. Rene Pleven, in a speech today said France will stand side by side with the United States against Communism as "your ally and not just a fair weather friend."

He told a National Press Club luncheon: "We are allies, and we will remain allies. We will not let anything—I say anything—weaken the alliance that binds us together."

M. Pleven, here for a world review with President Truman, said his country was aiming at a regular army of 900,000 men as soon as they can be armed, plus another 900,000 in reserve divisions to throw into the defence of the West if war comes.

He did not say when this goal will be reached. But he called for "utmost speed" in the drive to create a unified Western army and weld together the economies of the North Atlantic pact countries into a bulwark against any aggression by Soviet Russia.

His promise to stand firm goes, M. Pleven said, for "any action or threat of action from within or without."

With reference to France's domestic troubles with Communism, he said French Communist efforts had failed on all counts. M. Pleven expressed doubt that there are ten "defeatists" among the 600 members of the French Chamber of Deputies. He added firmly: "And I am sure they will disappear into thin air when the French army is rebuilt and strong and stands side by side with American and British troops in sufficient numbers ready for the first battles should aggression occur."

On Wednesday, General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the unified European army, returns here with his own estimate of what Europe can do to defend itself.

### COLD DETERMINATION

In his speech, M. Pleven repeatedly stressed France's "cold

determination" to face "all its responsibilities and dangers" in the present threat of a Communist blow westward. "I do not say there will not be differences of opinion or disagreements between us, I do say—and I want this clearly understood by any group that may be plotting against us—we will never allow these differences of opinion or disagreements to break or strain the ties that unite our two countries."

He said France has swallowed its old enmity with Germany, and now believes peace is only possible with a "democratic Germany" as "an integral part of a strong and prosperous Western Europe."

He said France's own Communists "failed" in efforts to disrupt the country, and their demonstrations against General Eisenhower were a "total fiasco."

He said the economy of Europe was "still fragile" and any fresh inflation "would disrupt it beyond hope of recovery." He said the fight to stop inflation must be a "fundamental preoccupation" of the Atlantic alliance.

### INDO-CHINA BURDEN

M. Pleven reviewed the even's in Indo-China and the cost in money and in dead which this meant to the French people and said, "We hope that we can lighten this burden and employ our strength to greater effect in Western Europe, which is, for all of us, the main front. But this will be possible only when peace has come to Asia and peoples of Indo-China are able to assure their own security against Communist forces."

M. Pleven said that it was in a spirit of doing the highest duty—"maintenance of unity"—that France accepted the compromise plan providing for a German contribution to Western defence.

Frenchmen wished to build a united Europe, he added, "but we must first build up the two fundamental pillars of this federation: the Schuman Plan and the European army."

"Out of this will come the greater understanding of the French and German peoples."

### COMPLETE ACCORD

After a 96-minute talk on Tuesday morning M. Pleven and President Truman announced they found themselves in "complete accord" on questions of European unity and the defence programme under the North Atlantic treaty.

A brief White House statement said the discussion was on "problems relating to Europe, especially those of European unity."—United Press and Reuter.

The President's press secretary, Mr Joseph Short, stated after the 96-minute meeting, "They discussed problems relating to Europe, especially those of European unity."

"They also reviewed the status of existing measures for the defence of Western Europe

within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation."

After talks last night they announced, a "fundamental identity of policy" between their Governments on the problems of Korea and Indo-China.

### CHEERFUL MOOD

M. Pleven, escorted by Secret Service agents, seemed in a cheerful mood before the meeting. He smiled and walked quickly into the Cabinet room.

The major topics for consideration today were:

- (1) The despatch of arms supplies from the United States to France through the mutual defence assistance programme to enable France to produce 10 divisions for the new North Atlantic army this year.

- (2) France's proposals for a single European army within the North Atlantic defence structure and the general question of the incorporation of German units in the North Atlantic army under General Eisenhower.

- (3) The proposed "Big Four" conference between the Foreign Ministers of the three Western Powers and the Soviet Union.

- (4) Strengthening of the international organisation for preventing undue price rises and shortages of strategic raw materials required for the rearmament of the West.—Reuter.

### Tokyo Post For Iguchi

Tokyo, Jan. 30.

The veteran diplomat, Mr Sadao Iguchi, today replaced Mr Ichiro Ohta as the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The 52-year-old diplomat served in the United States, Britain and China before the war and held a high post in the Government Board of Information during the war.

For his wartime activities the new Vice-Minister was purged from public office in August, 1946, but was reinstated last October.—Reuter.

### Queen's

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### Denies US Press Story

Washington, Jan. 30.

The Philippine Embassy spokesman bitterly assailed yesterday a Chicago newspaper report that the Philippines exhausted \$2,000,000,000 in American aid.

Press attache Merclior Aquino branded a recent despatch from the paper's Tokyo correspondent as a fantastic claim.

Mr Aquino sent a copy of his attack to the Chicago paper, the New York Times and other metropolitan dailies.

In his statement he declared that the only direct post-war aid the Philippines got from the United States—budgetary loans—was "only a fraction of the \$2,000,000,000 that the Philippines is too loosely and too frequently charged with squandering."

Mr Aquino said such other assistance as war damage payments, veterans' pensions, war surplus transfers, military assistance and money spent to maintain United States defence installations could not be considered as real aid.

He said: "The Philippines could not have exhausted \$2,000,000,000 in aid that it did not get except in the minds of over-zealous critics."

He also spiked reports that the Americans are treated with greatest scorn in Manila where they are best known. If this charge were true the Philippines would not be standing steadfastly with the United States both in the Korean war and in the United Nations.—United Press.

### Bikini Ship Sunk

San Francisco, Jan. 30.

The Navy said today that the 10,000-ton carrier Independence, used as a target ship at Bikini, was sunk at sea on Friday.—United Press.



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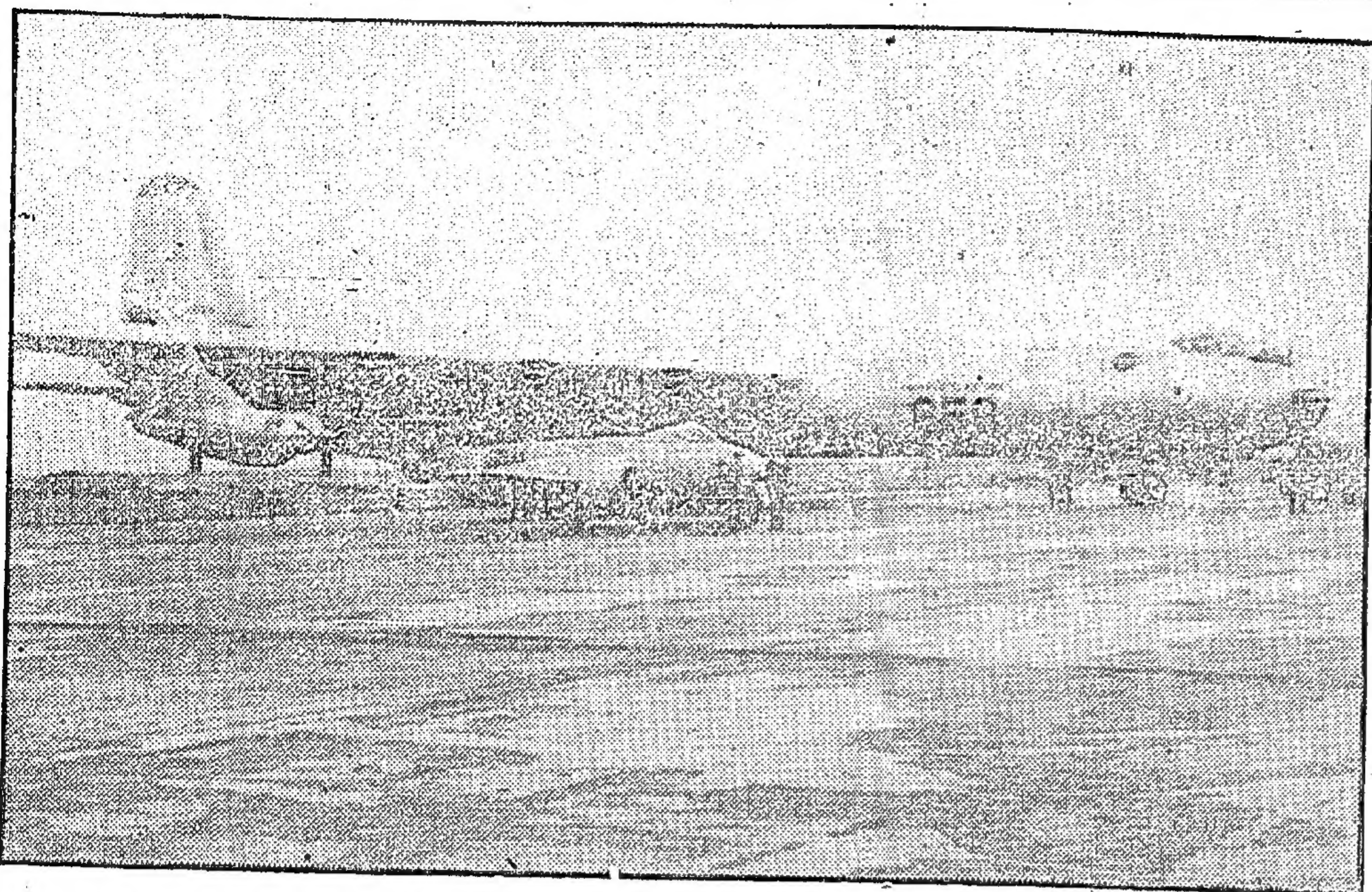
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Broderick Crawford  
Ellen Drew

in  
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A Columbia Picture



# US-JAPAN DEFENCE ALLIANCE

## Possibility To Be Discussed By Dulles And Yoshida



This picture, taken at Lakenheath, Suffolk, RAF aerodrome, graphically illustrates the size of the American 10-engine Convair B-36 bomber, six of which have just completed a flight from Texas to England and back. The plane which is dwarfed by the monster bomber is a British jet fighter. — Central Press.

## Talks In Tokyo On Signing Of Peace Treaty

Tokyo, Jan. 30.

The possibility of an American-Japanese defence alliance is expected to be discussed by the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Shigeru Yoshida, with Mr John Foster Dulles, the United States special Presidential envoy to Japan, and the other members of the American peace mission, the newspaper Mainichi Shimbun said today.

Mr Yoshida conferred with Mr Dulles, who is visiting Tokyo as President Truman's envoy to sort out peace treaty problems, and is expected to take up the pact question at subsequent meetings.

Mr Yoshida was the first Japanese with whom Mr Dulles talked since his arrival here late last week. Today Mr Dulles conferred with all the members of his mission, presumably reviewing matters discussed with Mr Yoshida yesterday.

Mr Dulles is expected to meet a delegation from the Democratic Party, the major Opposition in the Japanese Parliament, tomorrow.

The Mainichi Shimbun, one of the two biggest national dailies, said that the first meeting between Mr Dulles and Mr Yoshida on Monday served to show the Japanese Government that its views on the question of security were not necessarily complete.

The Japanese Government was reported to be re-examining its position preparatory to Mr Yoshida's next meeting with Mr Dulles.

The newspaper said that Mr Yoshida's previously expressed view that Japan's rearmament was a matter to be considered by the Japanese themselves after the peace treaty remained the same as before he conferred with Mr Dulles.

Mr Yoshida firmly believed that the United States would not forsake Japan militarily even under the worst conditions, the Mainichi Shimbun added. — Reuter.

### RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Tokyo, Jan. 30.

Japan would lose her national independence if she should side with Soviet Russia, said the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Shigeru Yoshida, today.

This was the Premier's reply to a Communist Member of the House of Councillors when he was asked why the Japanese Government did not adopt the same attitude towards Soviet Russia as it did towards the United States and the other Western Powers.

"Today, when democratic and Communist forces are challenging each other, Japan cannot espouse the cause of the Soviet Union if she wishes to ensure her democratic independence," the Premier said.

Mr Yoshida accused the Communists of endangering peace and freedom on an international scale and of threatening public security within Japan. — Reuter.

### Fishing Rights Agreement

London, Jan. 30.

Britain and France today signed an agreement on fishing rights on the Ecrehou and Minquiers Islands, which lie between France and the Channel Island of Jersey, the Foreign Office announced.

The fishing off the islands has been disputed by Jersey and Breton fishermen since the last war, when the islands were occupied by Germany. — Reuter.

## FRENCH REDS' ROLE IN TONKIN

Hanoi, Jan. 30.

French Communists have taken over at least partial direction of the rebel Vietminh activities in Indo-China, pro-French Vietnamese reported on Tuesday.

Informed sources said a clandestine radio station of the Communist-led Vietminh in the Saigon area was now being directed by the French Communist party, and expressed anxiety that this development was linked with a possible big rebel push in Cochinchina. The development was probably the result of communications difficulties between the headquarters of rebel leader Ho Chi-minh in Tonkin, in the north, and the Saigon area.

These sources said the once easy communications lines between the Vietminh rebels in the south and the Vietminh "consulates" in Bangkok and Rangoon were becoming more difficult.

The recent appointment of Pham Goc-thach as Vietminh chief in the Saigon area was described as further indication of the increased rebel effort there.

Pham, who holds ministerial rank in Ho Chi-minh's government, was negotiator for the Vietminh with the British occupation forces in Cochinchina in 1946. He is considered a member of the "French school" of the Indo-Chinese Communist party, as opposed to the "Chinese school."

These sources said Pham's choice for this post despite the fact that the Saigon suburb of Cholon has the largest Chinese population in Indo-China, indicated co-operation between the Vietminh and French Communists. — United Press.

## Navies' Part In Korea War

Tokyo, Jan. 30.

United Nations Naval Forces Headquarters here claimed today that naval action had killed 24,500 North Korean and Chinese Communist troops since the Korean war began.

Ships of nine nations contributed to the overall total, the Headquarters stated. Naval forces destroyed 81 aircraft, 314 artillery positions, 198 locomotives, 112 bridges, nine complete trains and 1,944 trucks and other vehicles.

The damaged 85 aircraft, 261 artillery positions, 174 locomotives and 236 bridges. — Reuter.

## New AOC For Hongkong

Our Own Correspondent, London, Jan. 30.

Air Commodore D. W. F. Bonham-Carter DFC has been appointed AOC in charge of Hongkong air defences. He will take over in April from Air Commodore A. D. Davies.

Air Commodore Bonham-Carter, who is 50, was a test pilot before commanding a bomber station during the war. Against the wishes of his chief, "Bomber" Harris, he insisted on taking part in "OP's" and in one of them, at the age of 43, he won the DFC.

## Benghazi Hotel Explosion

Benghazi, Jan. 30.

An explosion took place late last night outside the Vienna Hotel here, where the leader of the Tripoli National Congress Party, Beshir Bay Sardawi, was staying.

There were no casualties and little damage was done. Beshir Bay is on his way to Cairo to lead a delegation against the United Nations plan for the federation of Tripolitania, the Fezzan and Cyrenaica into one State. — Reuter.

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## East Germany's Call For Unity

Berlin, Jan. 30.

The East German People's Parliament today appealed to the West German Parliament for all-German unity talks aimed at setting up a Constitutional Council for the whole country.

It unanimously adopted an eight-point resolution calling on the Bundestag (the Lower House) at Bonn to name representatives for such talks.

The resolution emphasised that the East German representatives would be authorised to discuss the possibility of holding free elections throughout Germany.

The Presidents of both Houses should agree when the Constitutional Council should be set up. The first session should be held in Berlin. East and West Germany should have equal representation.

(East Germany's population numbers 18 million, West Germany's about 50 million).

The People's Parliament further empowered the East German delegates to:

- 1.—Make detailed proposals for setting up an All-German Government with a State order protecting individuals and peace.
- 2.—Talk about a revision of the East German law for the protection of peace. The law should, however, be extended to West Germany.
- 3.—Disclose the strength, armament and character of the East German People's police force, if the same is done in West Germany.
- 4.—Discuss measures to prohibit any form of remilitarisation in Germany.
- 5.—Discuss "preparations for free and general elections for an all-German Assembly."
- 6.—Propose "concrete negotiations leading to peace treaties with the Allies and subsequent withdrawal of all occupation forces from Germany."
- 7.—Discuss measures to increase Germany's domestic and foreign trade, including trade with Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, and to promote Germany's primary industries.
- 8.—Contact members of the West German Parliament on all other questions related to Germany's reunification. — Reuter.

## REDS' WAR THEORY REVEALED

Central Front in Korea, Jan. 30.

A diary found on the body of a Chinese Communist officer slain in battle revealed today the Chinese theory of fighting the American machine with superior numbers of foot soldiers.

It said "We can defeat the Americans because they always travel in columns. If we avoid contact until the Americans hit our reserves in our rear, we can envelop and destroy the American column with our force." The contents of the diary were disclosed by a top American intelligence officer.

He said the Chinese statement was nothing to worry about, because for every type of warfare there is a counter-measure.

He believed the Chinese had retired behind the screen of North Koreans to prepare a new attack. He added, "But they are in no hurry. They are not planning to be home by Christmas, so they will prepare their next offensive and then wait for us to come up and take delivery. They know the Americans are furious and impulsive—that we will attack again. And they will use their famed Oriental patience and wait for us. They don't plan to beat their heads against prepared defensive positions." — United Press.

## Car Designer Dead

Stuttgart, Jan. 30.

Austrian-born Professor Ferdinand Porsche, the designer of the German Volkswagen, died here today, aged 75. He suffered a stroke 10 days ago and his condition was aggravated by pneumonia. His body will be taken to Austria for burial. — Reuter.



# CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM CRISIS IN RHODESIA

Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, Jan. 30.

The unanimity with which African organisations in Northern Rhodesia passed resolutions during the past week on constitutional reform and the proposed Central African Federation is believed to be causing concern to the Government of the Colony, it was understood today.

The resolutions marked a critical week in the Colony's constitutional history, which climaxed on Saturday with the resignation of Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, the senior nominated Member for native interests, from the North Rhodesian Government.

## American "Evidence" Was Faulty

Washington, Jan. 30.

Two American military writers said today that a supposed "1950 Russian-made" tommygun brandished by Mr Warren Austin, the American delegate in the Security Council, recently, was actually made in a Korean factory.

The gun, captured in Korea, was produced as evidence that the Russians were supplying the Koreans with arms. The article, written for "Look" Magazine by Garrett Underhill and Ronald Schiller, said that the gun had been sent to Mr Austin by General MacArthur's Intelligence Headquarters.

"Unfortunately," the article said, "the Russian delegate refused to look at it. Had he done so he would have discovered that it was a Korean version of the Russian gun, made in a Korean factory."

The writers attributed the mistake to "incredible ignorance of enemy weapons" in the United States Army.—Reuter.

## Different Approach Needed

Frankfurt, Jan. 30.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the British High Commissioner, said here today that the Germans must be treated as partners with the West but this required an effort of will on both sides, "though most of the efforts must come from us."

Addressing the Frankfurt Press Club, Sir Ivone said he was very impressed by General Dwight Eisenhower's desire to strengthen the Atlantic forces and make them a veritable of strength to the West.

This would do more than anything to assure the Germans of Allied determination. "We must strengthen the West and much of the German doubts and difficulties will remove themselves," he said.

Sir Ivone said that treating

Sir Stewart said he was "getting out before the bricks start flying" adding that the "future is fraught with frustration."

He said that there was a possibility of tension arising between the demands of elected Members of the Legislative Council for more portfolios and Africans' insistence on increased representation.

One of the resolutions passed by the Africans criticised the proposed Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland — which is to be discussed at a conference in London opening on March 5 — on the ground that no scheme had been produced satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Africans.

These resolutions were in line with those adopted last week by the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, an influential African political body with powerful leaders.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

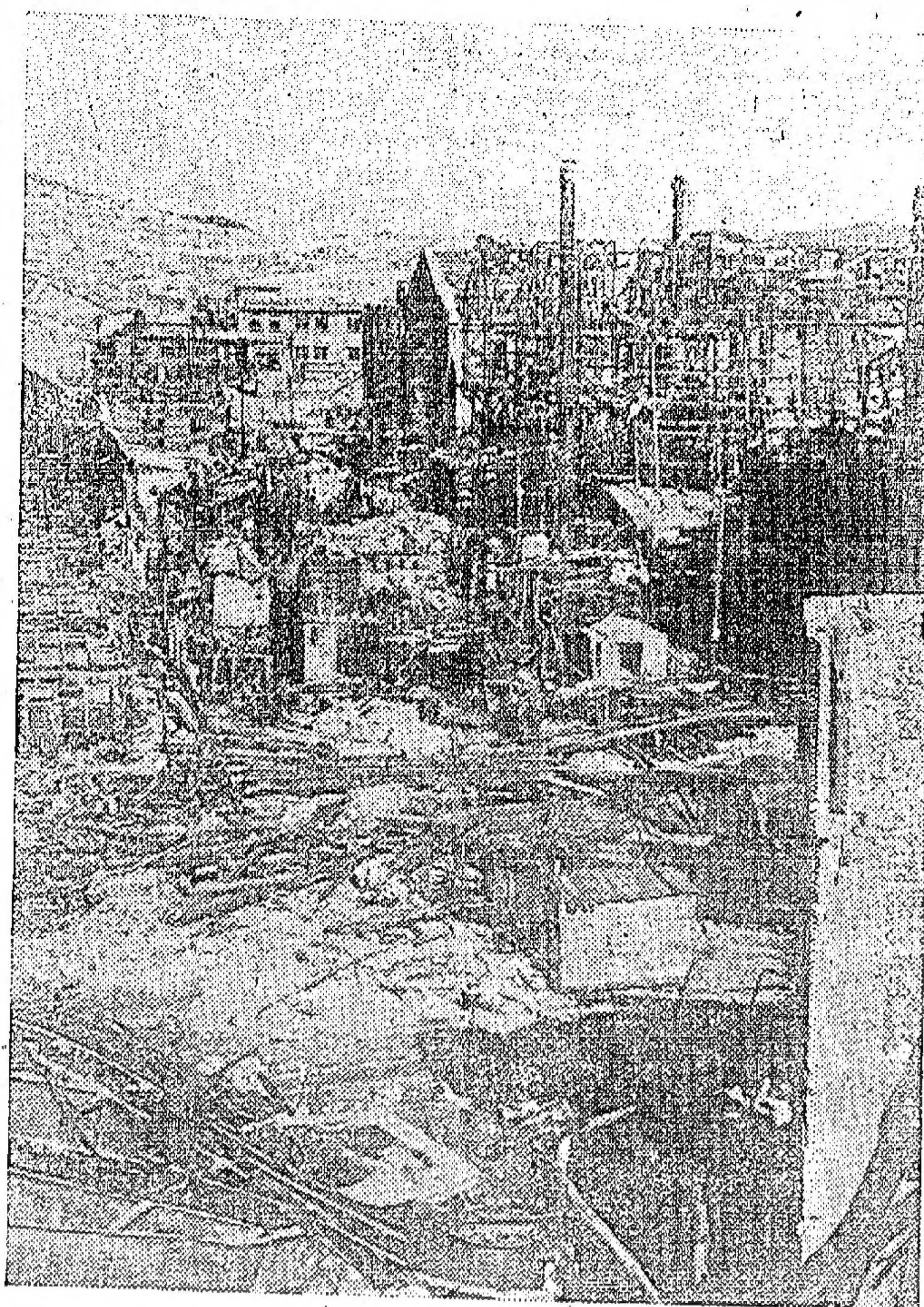
The African Representative Council asked that African representatives in the Legislative Council be increased from the present two to eight, in addition to the two Europeans representing African interests.

The Council as at present constituted has nine Official Members nominated by the Government, 10 Unofficial Members elected by the European population, two nominated European Unofficial Members representing African interests, and two Africans nominated by the African Representative Council.

An African Congress resolution called for the cancellation of the forthcoming Federation talks in London, and for a delegation to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr James Griffiths.

African leaders said on public platforms in Lusaka last week that the Government's declared policy of partnership between Africans and Europeans meant at best a junior partnership for the Africans.—Reuter.

the Germans as partners meant a change "in our approach as well as theirs." "In the next couple of months we must show the Germans that we are honest when we say that we want a partnership on an equal footing." But the Germans must give up their "resentments" about dismantling and war criminals.—Reuter.



SCRAP METAL NOW—Smashed, burned-out wreckage is all that now remains of this plant of an oil refinery in Konan, Korea, after it was plastered by B-29 Superforts of the Far East Air Forces. The plant was part of the vast Konan Chemical-Industrial Complex, the largest in Asia, but it doesn't amount to much now.

## America Urged To Give Aid To India

New York, Jan. 30.

The United States was again urged today by the New York Times and the Herald Tribune to grant immediate aid to India in her food shortage. Both newspapers said editorially that this was no time to let political considerations cloud the issue.

The Tribune declared: "It would be an unhappy paradox if now, when we are so deeply conscious of the importance of maintaining solidarity and well-being throughout the non-Communist world, the humanitarian disposition should fail us."

"The need of India is tragic and beyond dispute. America, meanwhile, is favoured by surpluses of grains; and these could find no destination comparable in life-giving result to distribution among the suffering peoples of India."

"Differences over foreign policy and diplomatic procedures have, unfortunately, somewhat clouded the issue. Yet it is inconceivable that where human lives are at stake considerations of this kind should determine the outcome."

"Grains should not be withheld because of political disagreements nor should their granting be made a means of exacting political concessions," the Tribune added.

The New York Times said that this was no time for the subtleties of polite blackmail on either side but for humanitarian action.

"The United States would do well to act promptly in this case because, among other very good reasons, it is in such sharp

disagreement with the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and his spokesman in the United Nations."

By helping to prevent the famine in India, the United States "may be able to persuade some Indians (and perhaps some of their leaders) that our motives are not Machiavellian and that we are not trying to make political capital out of human need."

This was, however, a secondary consideration. "What the Indians or their leaders think of our motives is not as important as how we deal with suffering that we can relieve."

"Our prestige in India is not as vital as our own self-respect, and our own good morals," said the New York Times.—Reuter.

### Seagrave Appeal Rejected

Rangoon, Jan. 30.

The Burmese Supreme Court on Tuesday rejected an application by the American missionary doctor, Gordon Seagrave, for release on bail pending appeal from his sentence of six years' hard labour.—United Press.

## British POW's In Korea

London, Jan. 30.

The Secretary of War, Mr John Strachey, said on Tuesday there were some grounds for the belief that a considerable portion of the British troops missing in Korea are alive and in Communist hands.

Mr Strachey told the House of Commons no official information had been received that any of these British forces were prisoners of war, but he mentioned the North Korean Communist war communique of Jan. 12 saying 472 men of the British forces were taken prisoner. This figure exceeded the number missing, so there was some hope that a considerable proportion are alive.—United Press.

## SAVINGS DRIVE IN BRITAIN

London, Jan. 30.

The Government began a big new savings drive today, announcing a new issue of defence bonds and savings certificates, carrying a higher rate of interest.

Mr Hugh Gaitskell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that these would carry interest at the rate of three percent instead of two and a half at the end of 10 years.

The new savings certificates will cost 15 shillings and increase to 20/3d. in 10 years—equivalent to interest at the rate of £3-11-0 compared with £2-13-2 on the current certificates.

The current issues of certificates and bonds will be withdrawn from tomorrow. The new ones will be on sale on Thursday.

Mr Gaitskell said that rearmament made it all the more necessary for the greatest volume possible of savings. He urged the public to buy the certificates in large quantities.—Reuter.

## Red MP's Tender Resignation

Rome, Jan. 30.

Two Communist deputies tendered their resignations to the President of the Italian Lower Chamber today after breaking with their Party which, they said, was subordinate to Russian directives.

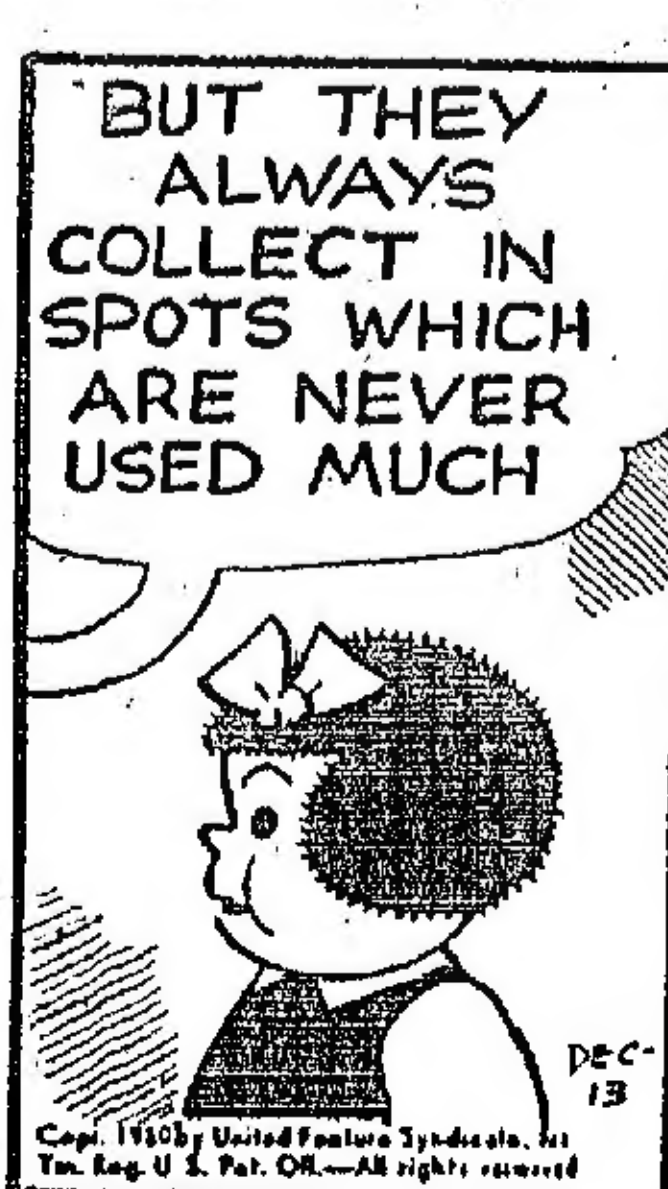
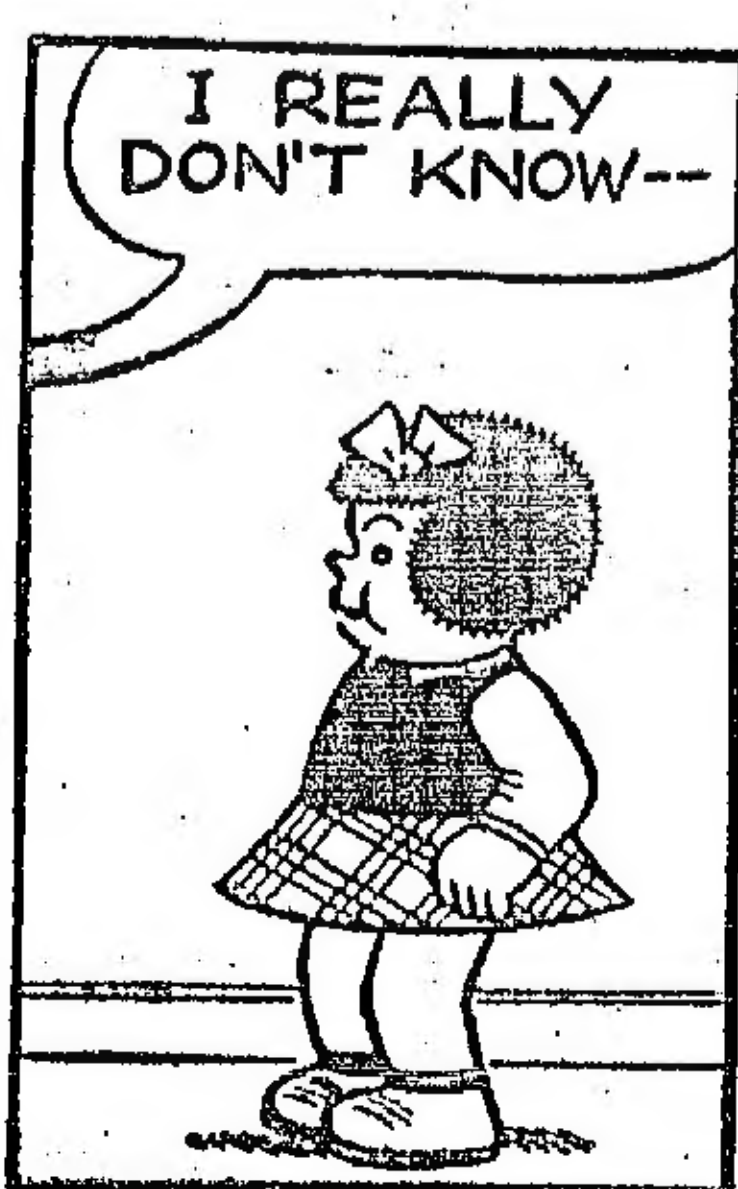
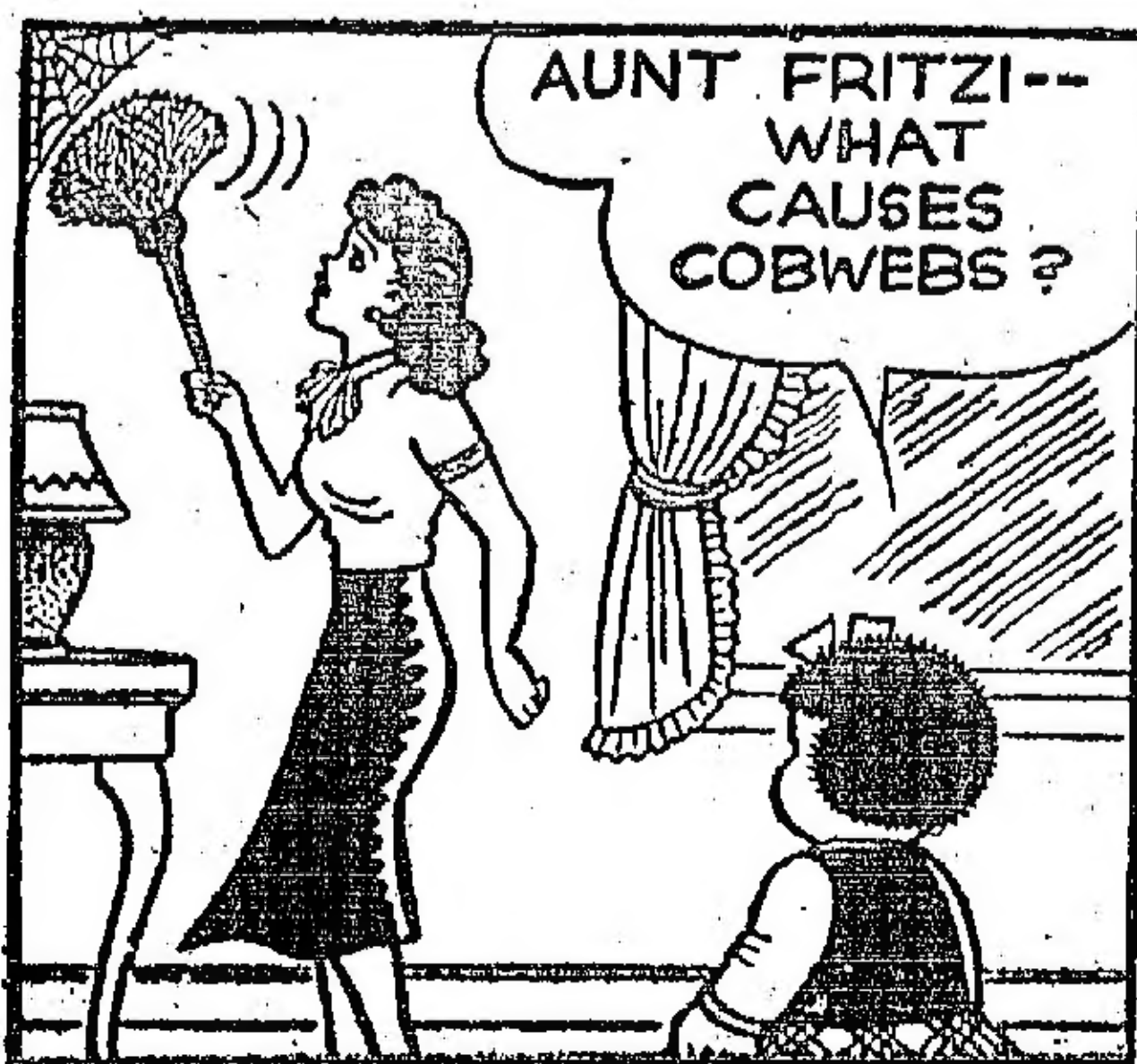
The deputies, Signor Valdo Magnani, and Signor Aldo Cucchi, submitted their resignations in letters to the Christian Democrat President, Signor Giovanni Gronchi, from places of hiding.

The overwhelmingly Christian Democrat Chamber, which must vote on the issue, is expected to refuse to accept their decision.—Reuter.

## NANCY

It's Her Vault

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif I needn't use my fist!

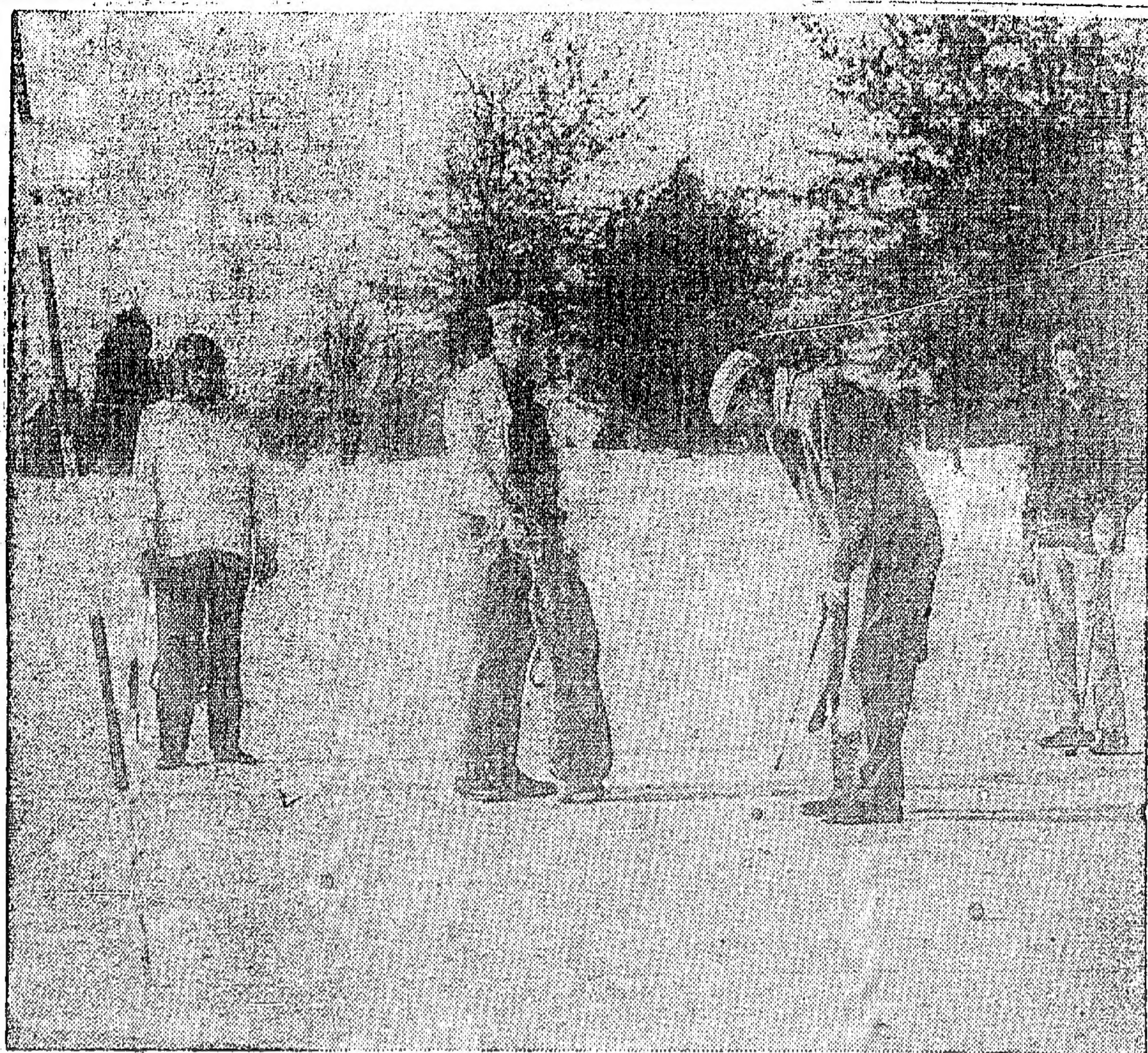
INSIST UPON WITH 5% DUTY

SURE KILL

SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. HONG KONG



## ROUGH GOING



Leonard Dodson, of Springfield, Mo., prepares to putt on a snow-covered green in Kansas City, Kans., during a warmup round for the annual Snowball Tourney in February, a benefit for the March of Dimes. And all this was done in three-below-zero temperature.

## A Bristol Boilermaker Is The Best Young Hope In British Boxing

Says GEORGE WHITING

Eight wins, no defeats, a three-figure balance tucked modestly away in the bank, and half the promoters of Britain clamouring for your services!

Here you have the current trading account of welterweight Terry Ratcliffe—rightly acclaimed as Britain's brightest boxing hope after six short months in the toughest get-on-or-go-under business in the world.

Boosting foreigners and bawling out our own flesh and blood is as fashionable as ever, but even the damn-with-faint-praise merchants have, so far, failed to find panning material in Master Ratcliffe, the boilermaker from Bristol.

### THE SCORE SHEET

Look at the score-sheet. Six months ago the newly demobilised Terry left the family public-house, bought a ticket for London Town and offered to commercial management the fists that had brought him top marks in the championships of the ABA, Imperial Services, RAF and the Empire Games.

Was he really as good as the amateur pundits and the professional talent scouts—one of

whom had chased him all the way to Brussels—had declared?

A wobbly, none-too-certain-of-himself start against West Ham's Tommy Hinson at Swindon last July gave Terry a bad attack of dressing-room miseries after he had collected a verdict on points.

But that Hinson hurdle has proved a blessing in disguise—offering the newcomer a swift demonstration of the truism that professional boxing is a flint-like business, far removed from the jolly-good-luck-to-the-loser manoeuvres of the amateurs.

### ENCOURAGEMENT

With manager Nat Seller and back-room-boy Freddie Mills to whisper encouragement and steer him clear of boxing's man-traps, Ratcliffe began learning his new trade down in the West Country—and there are seven seasoned pro's to testify to his aptness as an apprentice.

Arthur Fricker was beaten in the fifth round, Les Roberts in the fourth. Nat Thomas and Gordon Ashun each in the first,

Eddie Cardew in the second, and Les Rendle and Kay Kalio on points—the unfortunate Rendle being hustled off to hospital.

By the end of February, when he will have tackled Rees Moore at Bath, and other six-round opponents at Harringay, Leyton and Weston-super-Mare, the 20-year-old Ratcliffe will have earned more than £500 from his first half-year as a professional puncher.

More important, he has established himself as an almost certain future champion, with a reasonable prospect of continued employment for at least the next five years—at a steadily increasing rate of pay that no amount of boilermaking could hope to match.

A natural puncher, a creator of opportunities, a lion in the ring and a lamb outside, ex-airman Ratcliffe is the lad whose name you should quote when next you are told—as I am often told—that we have no "world" hopes among the rising young professionals of 1951.

—(London Express Service)

## NEVER ANY HARM IN TRYING OUT THE BACKS IN THE FORWARD LINE

Says Raymond Glendenning

*Why all this surprise when a footballer plays a good game in an unfamiliar position? He immediately becomes the idol of the terraces.*

England's left-back Johnny Aston, clicking in the goals for Manchester United and international left-winger Billy Langton starring in the strange position of right-back because of team injuries, have created talking points wherever soccer fans meet.

But really there's nothing startling in players switching positions. Managers Norman Low of Norwich, and Peter Doherty of Doncaster encourage their boys—even expect them to do it automatically.

Shrewd Matt Busby is not afraid of experimenting either and these are three of our brightest football brains.

### WOULD BENEFIT

British soccer would benefit from more League managers adopting the idea. As I've said, it's not new, even in Russia.

The feature of the Dynamos' play when they were here was the way in which, when a fullback took the ball up in an attacking movement, the forward who dropped back made just as good a defender.

The Brazilians, as we saw in the World Cup, do just the same. That's why they make such formidable opponents. All their men know all the tricks all the time.

a tour of the "Bogota" of Table Tennis, South Africa, who will not join up with the world governing body.

Whether or not you agree with the suspension, the point at issue now—with the World Championships only six weeks away—is that the matter should be cleared up one way or the other.

If the suspension is confirmed, and the champion debarred from defending his title, some will consider the ETTA spiteful and malicious.

If it is withdrawn there will be the cry that it is because he is needed to help Britain in the Swaythling Cup.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA

Harringay in reverse, is the description Jack Solomons sent me in a New Year cable of a night in Transvaal, with Gardner and Cockell heading a quintet of British boxers sitting in front row seats, while Tommy Trinder was the star attraction, in pantomime, of course.

Trinder redressed the balance, however, by getting Eddie Thomas up on the stage to sing.

All one hundred percent fit is Solomons's medical report, though Allen, Thomas and Thompson suffered from the sea trip and have only just gone into full training.

## Holland Says "Yes" To State Pools

British football pools, now operating illegally in Holland, are to be faced with a government-sponsored competitor there next season.

Football pools are forbidden in Holland, but despite this thousands of people fill in forms of British and Belgian pools. These are smuggled into the country. Dutch investors read the London newspapers to keep informed, as the pools are all for British League matches.

The Dutch Minister of Justice has now decided to grant permission for one official pool, the profits of which will go to charity and the Dutch Olympic Committee. Prizes will not exceed £500—the maximum permitted by the Dutch lottery laws.

In this Holland is following the path taken for years by Sweden, which has State football pools on British matches.

How will the new Dutch law affect British pool promoters? It may cause a fall in receipts from this source, but I cannot see the British pools being put completely out of business. Temptation to invest, even illegally, in pools where there is a chance of winning more than £10,000 will still be great, compared with the modest £500 offered by the Dutch State-controlled pools.

—(London Express Service)

## THE GAMBOLS





## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Free Gold Market  
Operations  
Attacked In U.S.

New York, Jan. 30.

The New York Journal of Commerce said today that the effectiveness and prestige of the International Monetary Fund were being undermined "by the snow-balling character of the world's free gold market."

Canada was apparently on the verge of following South Africa's example "in succumbing to the lure of \$43 an ounce of gold," the paper said.

The Bank of France was reported to be operating indirectly in the black market, the paper added.

As a result, experts here were interpreting the free gold moves as further evidence of the inability of the Fund to maintain stable foreign exchange rates in a world where conditions were changing drastically, it said.

The Journal added that a leading figure in New York banking circles likened the Fund's position to that of a house apparently strong on the outside but gradually being eaten away by termites from below.

"The financial opinion is that the International Monetary Fund will be able to hold the line on \$35 an ounce of gold, but only through diplomatic pressure that brings about an outward conformance to the IMF policy while permitting increasing evasions," the Journal said.—Reuter.

## Britain Raises

## Antimony Price

London, Jan. 30.

An increase of up to £77.10 per ton in United Kingdom antimony prices was announced here on Tuesday. Antimony 99.6 percent was quoted at £337.10 against £260 previously, metal 99 percent at £325 against £250, and crude antimony 70 per cent at £250 against £195.

The United Kingdom price for wolfram advanced 5s. per unit, C.I.F. to range from 510 to 520 shillings nominal.—United Press.

New York Sugar  
Futures

New York, Jan. 30.

World sugar futures closed today 3 to 7 higher, with sales totalling 134 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed today 5 to 6 higher, with sales totalling 205 contracts.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Contract No. 4 (world)	
January	4.97 nominal
March	4.97 traded
May	4.96 traded
July	4.96
Spot	4.90
Contract No. 6	
January	5.40 bid
March	5.41 bid
May	5.47 bid
July	5.52 bid
Spot	5.40

—United Press.

Price Stability  
In Red China

San Francisco, Jan. 30.

The prices of all major commodities remained stable throughout China during the three weeks ending Jan. 25, according to Peking Radio tonight.

Reports from six leading Chinese cities showed that during this period the average rice index of more than 30 major commodities of daily use rose only by 0.1, the broadcast added.—Reuter.

Grain Price  
In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 30.

Prices on the grain futures market here closed today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
December	2.52½
March	2.53½-¾
July	2.49¾
Corn	
May	1.81
July	1.80¾-¾
Rye	
December	1.84 -1.83¾
May	1.85¾
Oats	
December	99¾
March	99 -98¾
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack.	\$13.28

—United Press.

Bradford Market  
At Full Stop

Bradford, Jan. 30.

For the first time in two months the market in wool tops has come to a full stop in its headlong upward movement, and buyers were holding back.

In the absence of pressing inquiries, wool top makers left all their quotations unchanged from last Thursday. Nobody dares to argue that the price rise is approaching the end, however.—United Press.

THE RUBBER  
MARKETS

Singapore, Jan. 30.

Prices of rubber futures here closed today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, per lb.	
January	211-212
February	203-204
March	198-200
Number 2 rubber, January	204-205
Number 3 rubber, January	198-199
Number 4 rubber, January	189-190
Spot rubber, unbleached	217-218
Black crepe	159-160
No. 1 pale crepe	221-220

—United Press.

## LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 30.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, in cents, per lb.	
January	63-64
March	62-62½
April/June	58-58½
July/September	53-53½
October/December	49 nominal

—United Press.

LONDON TIN  
MARKET

London, Jan. 30.

Prices of tin opened easier this morning. Turnover was only 20 tons, including 5 tons for cash.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,359
Spot tin, sellers	1,355
Business done at	1,355
Three-months tin, buyers	1,310
Three-months tin, sellers	1,315
Business done at	1,310-1,315
Settlement	1,355

—United Press.

CONTROL OF  
RUBBER

London, Jan. 30.

The Government rejected a suggestion by Mr Maurice Coleman (Labour) in the House of Commons today that it should now control the import, re-export and domestic allocation of natural rubber.

Mr Hervey Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said that he saw no reason at present to introduce these controls.—Reuter.

## New York Metals

New York, Jan. 30.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—

Tin, grade A (99.80 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 183.—United Press.

## JACK DAVIES SUGGESTS

A Shape Of Things  
To Come For 1951

Everyone likes to make New Year resolutions. For example, I decided to give up smoking, drinking, and eating, until I have lost at least a stone in weight.

I also intend in 1951 to arrive at all Press shows with a sunny smile and a happy disposition—even when inside information tells me that I am about to see the worst film of all time.

I intend to avoid the use of the word ART when writing about commercial films. I intend to keep my perspective when reviewing Continental films. I have even made a resolution to try to like films starring George Raft, Abbott and Costello, and Errol Flynn.

So much for myself. Now what good resolutions would I like other people to make?

I will tell you.

## I WOULD LIKE...

Danny Kaye to make a lot more pictures... Ingrid Bergman to go back to Hollywood... Olivia de Havilland to pretty herself up and appear in a comedy... Larry Parks to continue to be himself... Linda Christian not to allow herself

Agrarian Expert  
For Ethiopia

Ottawa, Jan. 30.

Dr E. H. Archibald, Canadian scientist who has been named chief liaison officer of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Ethiopia, will leave by air on February 24 by way of Cairo.

His job will consist largely of organising technical assistance for Ethiopian agriculture. He also will act as chief agricultural adviser to the Government of Ethiopia.—United Press.

## Cost To Packers

Chicago, Jan. 30.

The roll-back of prices on hides will cost meat packers \$5,000,000, the American Meat Institute and the National Hide Association said on Monday. The spokesman for the Hide Association said that they gave the industry only 48 hours warning on the roll-back order.—United Press.



"This is nothing. Wait till package delivery gets here!"

to be photographed at quite so many premieres... Powell and Pressburger to give up filming other people's plots and to go back to writing their own...

## I HOPE THAT...

Bing Crosby will continue to sing—preferably songs written by Irving Berlin... Bob Hope will search far and wide along the roads to Rio, Morocco, and Hollywood and find himself a story worthy of his talents... Elizabeth Taylor, with three engagements and a marriage behind her, will forget matrimony and concentrate on film-making... Gregory Ratoff will appear in more movies... Ditto Jack Benny, Robert Morley and Rex Harrison... British studios will not overlook new blood, notably Anthony Dawson, Natasha Parry and Michael Horden...

## I SUGGEST THAT...

Walt Disney continues to make films like "Treasure Island" but stops animating people and concentrates on animals... Cecil B. DeMille continues to concentrate on spectacles but takes a peep now and then at the corn in the script... David Lean gets back into the studios as soon as possible... Michael Wilding leaves the production of his films to Herbert Wilcox... James Mason gets himself into just one good American film... the Film Finance Corporation overlooks no young men with bright ideas... Rita Hayworth makes up her mind and makes a musical... Garbo be left alone... all script-writers vow that they will never permit their hero to tell their heroine that she is "different"...

## I'D BE HAPPY IF...

Joseph L. Mankiewicz wrote and directed another comedy for Bette Davis... Ivor Novello refused to allow anyone to film his musicals... Tyrone Power got as good an acting role on the screen as he has in "Mr Roberts" on the stage... James Stewart got another part like he had in "The Jackpot"... Virginia Mayo kept out of costume pictures and remembered that her figure is her fortune... Sir Michael Balcon found a couple of writers with the skill and inventive powers of T. E. B. Clarke... Joan Crawford could have a happy life in a movie... Alastair Sim and Margaret Rutherford got

together again... Humphrey Bogart kept out of night clubs... Christopher Fry tried his hand at screen writing...

## I TRUST THAT...

Sir Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh will appear together in a British film and thereby earn us an honest dollar or two... Robert Clark will find a good story for Richard Todd... No one will make any more war films... Various American organisations will cease taking swipes at Charles Chaplin... Hedy Lamarr will honour us with a new expression... Judy Garland will never appear in slack again as she did in "The Good Old Summer-time"... No producer will employ bad directors to ruin good scripts... No critic will, as a result, blame the writer... Clifton Webb will be allowed to forget Belvedere...

And that J. Arthur Rank will be able to go back into film production in a big way and help to make British films better than ever, thereby ensuring that we all have a happy 1951.

## STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray  
Dealer: South.  
East-West game.

N.	
♠	10 6
♥	10 7
♦	A J
♣	A Q 9 8 3
W.	
♠	A 8 5
♥	Q J 9 8 4 3
♦	Q 5 4
♣	K
E.	
♠	J 9 7 3 2
♥	6 2
♦	8 6 3
♣	10 5 4
S.	
♠	A
♥	K 5
♦	K 10 9 7 2
♣	J 7 6 2

South was affected on this hand by the sign-off complex. He opened One Diamond; West bid One Heart and North Three Clubs; South rejected a raise in Clubs as too encouraging, and rebid Three Diamonds. North bid Three Spades, and South closed the auction with Three No-Trumps.

West led ♠ Q; South won and made the bad mistake of leading ♠ J, thereby promoting East's ♠ 10. Abandoning the suit, he played ♠ A and ♠ J, losing to West, who cleared his Hearts while he still had ♠ A as an entry and South's lead at trick 2 should be ♠ 4; if West ducks, ♠ Q wins, and South can afford to lose a trick in Clubs, so ♠ A is now played. If West wins with ♠ A, the finesse can be taken towards the non-danger hand.

London Express Service



# COMMUNISTS STRIKING BACK

## Stubborn Resistance To Slowly Advancing U.N. Forces

### Heavy Losses Suffered By Both Sides

Tokyo, Jan. 30.

North Korean and Chinese forces today struck back at the advancing United Nations troops, battering them with the heaviest Communist artillery barrage heard in Korea in three months.

In spite of the pounding of the Communists yesterday by Allied aircraft and naval guns, United Nations troops could move forward only a few yards at a time.

From winter hill positions the Communists rained accurate artillery, mortar, machine-gun and small-arms fire on the slopes approaching their caves and fox-holes.

The guns of three navies bombarding both coasts of Korea today scorched a path for the advancing Allied armies. United Nations troops made limited gains in both sectors, meeting with particularly stubborn enemy resistance in the west, where the Communists are believed to have their main defence line.

But the cost in casualties was heavy on both sides. United Nations losses were believed here to be the heaviest since the drive for a "limited objective" began five days ago.

British, American and Canadian warships, which pounded the coastal areas, included the American "Mighty Mo," the world's biggest battleship—the 45,000-ton Missouri.

Thousands of shells were hurled around the west coast port of Inchon, where General MacArthur made a landing last September; north of the 38th Parallel at Kansong, on the east coast; and at Kangnung—also on the east coast 40 miles south of Kansong—where advancing South Koreans were protected by a curtain of fire put down 1,500 yards ahead of them.

#### GENERAL ADVANCE

As dawn broke over calm seas off Inchon, warships opened a "hell let loose" barrage to blast the Communists trying to stop the Eighth Army troops coming up from Suwon, 25 miles to the southeast.

For the second day General MacArthur's troops hit hard at the enemy. A general advance of 1,000 to 1,500 yards was made. Some units went forward two to three miles while on the flank spearhead elements got as far as six miles ahead.

But though supported by land-based warplanes and Sea Furies and Fireflies from the British light aircraft carrier, Theseus, the United Nations troops had great difficulty in making headway.

An estimated Communist division manned strongly fortified battle positions on the western half of the 40-mile front.

The United Nations troops flushed the Communists out of their hill foxholes and cave strongpoints, but Allied losses were heavy. The Communists were reported to be losing "terrific numbers."

The Communists were using artillery for the first time since the Chongchon counter-offensive last November and units storming the lower slopes had to brave heavy and accurate mortar, machine-gun and small arms fire.

#### ONE BY ONE

Seven miles northwest of Suwon, American units dug out Communists "holed up" in caves throughout the hilly country.

Air and artillery fire pummelled the Communists; then ground troops clambered after their opponents and "dug them out one by one."

A Communist prisoner told United Nations Intelligence officers that the Communists were ready to mount a counter-

assault on a big scale against the United Nations forces last night but Allied artillery smashed concentrations as fast as they were called together.

He said that a hundred men in one group were killed by shelling.

Officially it was estimated that the Communists had 6,633 casualties in the rear area in the first four days of the west coast attack.

#### PATROL RESCUED

An Allied rescue force today saved a 45-man patrol besieged 18 miles northwest of Wiju, in Central Korea. The patrol had been surrounded on a hill since yesterday, during which a battalion of Communists kept continuous small-arms fire.

The whole United Nations force withdrew today but the Communists were firing at each other after the United Nations troops had gone.

A United Nations armoured patrol made its daily excursion north of Wiju to enter Hoengsong, 12 miles to the north, but again found no Communist troops.

Behind the Eighth Army front, United Nations troops attacked an estimated 1,300 North Koreans 15 miles south-east of Tanyang, killing 32, wounding nine and taking nine prisoners.

Father south United Nations troops continued to harass and mop up guerilla forces moving along mountain tracks and valleys.—Reuter.

### Disaster Attributed To Shorts

Lae, New Guinea,  
Jan. 30.

Natives who survived the Mount Lamington volcano eruption say that missionaries who told them to wear shorts when going to church were to blame for the disaster.

The volcano erupted earlier this month and 4,000 natives lost their lives. One native, who was injured, has stated here that missionaries told them that the mountain would not erupt, if instead of going to church naked, or wearing only flimsy loincloths, they wore shorts and went to church regularly.

They obeyed the missionaries, he said, when Mount Lamington first began to rumble mildly. They did so in the belief that they were averting a major eruption.

Now they were blaming the missionaries. "But I still believe in God," he said, "Every night I pray to Him to heal my wounds."—Reuter.

### Malay Regiment Increases

London, Jan. 30.

Britain is prepared to meet the cost of raising two further battalions of the Malay Regiment, the War Minister, Mr John Strachey, told the House of Commons today.

Brigadier Austin Low, Conservative, had asked how many battalions there were and how many British officers and men were serving with them.

Mr Strachey added that four battalions of the Malay Regiment had already been formed, with 150 to 200 British officers and men. "I saw some of these battalions when I was in Malaya, and I formed a high view of the British officers serving with them," he said.—Reuter.

## Delaying Manoeuvres In U.N.

(Continued from Page 1)

man rearmament and when the French Premier, M. Rene Pleven, was in Washington.

M. Francois Lacoste, the French delegate, interrupted at this stage to request that the Chairman remind M. Katz Suchy to stick to the agenda.

The Polish delegate maintained that what he had said had a bearing on the item under discussion. But he did not pursue the point.

M. Katz Suchy said that his delegation had supported the original Asian-Arab resolution.

Since then the authors had revised the text to specify that the first business of the proposed conference, in which Communist China would take part, would be to arrange a cease-fire.

The Polish delegate said that, unfortunately, he did not yet have instructions on voting on the resolution in its new form.

"But I must point out that we fully understand the motives of the sponsors and their sincere attempts to find a peaceful settlement of the problem," he said.

#### SUCHY WARNING

M. Katz Suchy warned that passage of the United States resolution "will add to the existing dangers and may be responsible for the spreading of the war".

M. Katz Suchy spoke for one and a half hours, taking up the whole of the Committee's morning session.

Before adjourning the meeting until the evening the Chairman announced that the Security Council meeting which had been called for tonight at the same time had been cancelled and the Council would now meet tomorrow.

The Council had been called into session to strike the Korean problem from its agenda.

According to the Charter the General Assembly cannot make a recommendation on a question which is being dealt with by the Security Council.—Reuter.

#### DOOR OPEN

Arguing that comments on Sir Benegal's report should be permitted, Fawzi Bey said, "Our conscience won't be clear if we fail to give the consideration to extremely important and intimately relevant facts of in-

formation, if you want to call it so, conveyed to us by our colleague. This information, if it proves to be correct, shows that the door is still open for peaceful solution—that there is a way to avoid or at least try to avoid launching upon a road that could lead only to disaster."

After two hours of procedural debate, the Committee voted 36-17 with five abstentions to close the debate. Mr Tsarapkin, and Mr Katz Suchy immediately took the floor to describe the decision as illegal and a violation of rules of procedure and the right of delegations. This did not mean that a vote on the resolutions would be taken immediately. Many delegates will speak to explain their vote and a new procedural tangle is still possible.

Mr Selim Sarper of Turkey said the Soviet amendments did not bring any new situation into the discussion and formally proposed that the Committee go ahead with the voting.

Mr Katz Suchy (Poland) protested against the Committee's refusal to consider the Soviet amendments.

Mr A. Kyrrou (Greece) supported the stand taken by Mr Sarper.

#### PRIORITY ISSUE

Senor Urdaneta ruled that since the Soviet amendments referred to the 12-nation resolution it was necessary in the first place to determine whether the United States resolution or the Asian one should have priority. He proposed to decide it by a vote and if the American resolution won priority it should be voted upon immediately. He said that under such procedure the 12-nation resolution and Soviet amendments could be left over still Wednesday.

Mr Warren Austin (United States) appealed to the Committee to vote before adjournment tomorrow—even if it had to stay in session until midnight.

Mr Salvador Lopez (Philippines) asked the Committee to take a vote on which resolution should have priority. Mr Arne Sunde (Norway) said he was happy to announce that for once he was in agreement with the Soviet delegation. He said the Soviet Union had submitted proposals and therefore had the

right to hear them discussed, but he said discussion should take place today so that a vote on the resolution could be taken before adjournment.—United Press.

### Escapees Turned Cannibal

Caracas, Jan. 30.

Reports from Ciudad Bolivar today said four starving escaped prisoners from mobile penal camps in Southeastern Venezuela roasted and ate a fifth member of their group, then surrendered.

The reports said the fugitives confessed their cannibalism to the authorities at El Dorado and added that the men lived two days on leaves and water before "liquidating" their companion.—United Press.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

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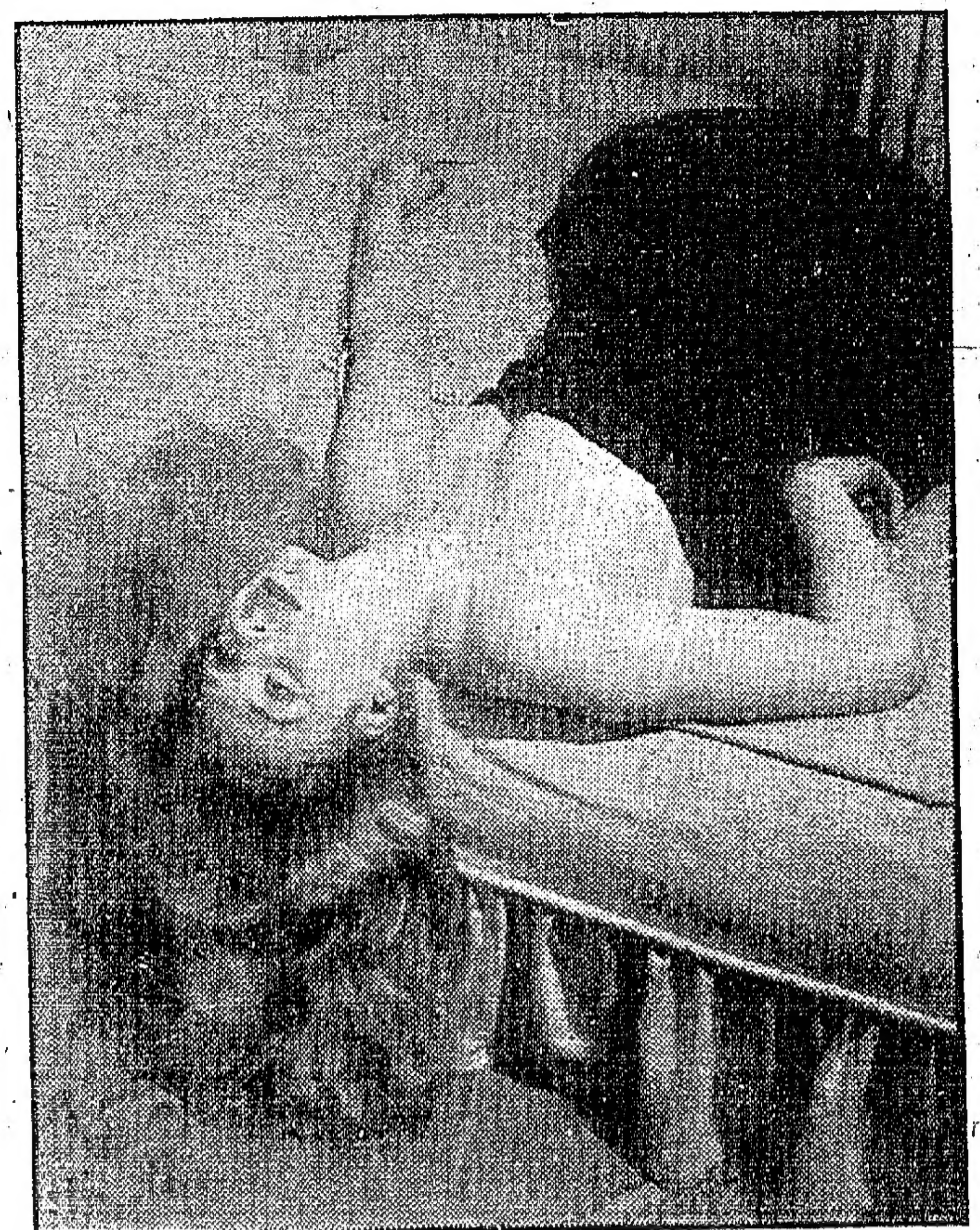
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Short hair is fashionable and a young actress has to look in the fashion but Sandra Dorne, 22, British film starlet, will have nothing to do with urchin cuts, or petal cuts, or tulip cuts. She still keeps her long golden hair and says she is going to stay that way.